ements.

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, CONnecting Atlantic Cities with Western, Southern and Northwestern States, by a continuous Railroad. Also connects at all points on the western rivers and at Cincinnati by railroad with all points in the West and Southwest. Also connects at Pittsburg with Steamers for the Lakes, making the most direct and expeditious route for all freight can be forwarded at the Great West.

TWO TRAINS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURG.

Arvila Rich... Bacon and Pork... Coffee, Fish, Bacon, &c... Flour—$1 per bbl, until further notice... Grain—5c per 100 lbs, until further notice... Lumber—$2 per base m, exceeding 10 miles...

Cotton... Dry Goods... Groceries... Hardware... Leather... Oils... Produce... Provisions... Salt... Seeds... Stoves... Tobacco... Wool...

Cheese... Butter... Lard... Hides... Tallow... Furs... Feathers... Ginseng... Beeswax...

Coal... Iron... Nails... Spikes... Glass... Agricultural Implements... Machinery... Carriages... Wagons... Cars... Engines... Boats...

IF In shipping goods from any point east of Pittsburg, this be particular to mark packages "via Pennsylvania Railroad." All goods consigned to the care of the road at Philadelphia or Pittsburg, will be forwarded without detention.

FREIGHT AGENTS.—Clarke & C., Chicago; Parker, Cox & Co., Cincinnati; Ohio; Kay-ville, Ind.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Logansville, Ohio; Leech & Co., No. 54 Kinzie street, Chicago; Leech & Co., No. 54 Kinzie street, Chicago; Leech & Co., No. 54 Kinzie street, Chicago; Leech & Co., No. 54 Kinzie street, Chicago.

H. J. LOUDON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia, Pa.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Passenger Agent.
April 1, 1858.

FARE FROM CHICAGO TO LOUISVILLE ONLY $7

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.

FOR NEW ALBANY, LOUISVILLE, Lexington and Frankfort, Kentucky, Extending from Lake Michigan to the Ohio River, at New Albany, opposite Louisville.

The only direct route from Chicago to Louisville, Frankfort and Lexington, Kentucky; Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, Zanesville, &c.

It is also the quickest and most direct route to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Portland, &c.

TWO DAILY TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO

Via Michigan Central Railroad as follows:

7.00 A. M.—Cincinnati and Louisville Express, arriving in Cincinnati at 6.30 P. M., remaining directly through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

3.30 P. M.—Night Express, running directly through to Louisville, connecting at Lafayette for Indianapolis, and all other points, arriving at Cincinnati at 12 M and at Louisville at 3.30 P. M.

Both trains connect at Greencastle with Trains of Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad, for all points in Indiana, and at Indianapolis with Trains of Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, for Madison, Vincennes, Cairo, &c.

Only one Change of Cars between CHICAGO AND NEW ALBANY.

Baggage Checked through.

Tickets for sale at all of the principal Railroad offices in the West. And at the principal Railroad Ticket Office corner of Lake street, or at the office corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, Chicago.

Be careful to call for Through Tickets by way of New Albany and Salem Railroad.

JOHN R. ANDERSON, Pas'r.
JAS. SAMS, Gen. Passenger Agent.
Jas. Fenwick, Gen. Freight Agent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.

1858.....Summer Arrangement.....1858

TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO AS FOLLOW VIZ:

6.30 A. M.—Via Old Michigan Line.
3.00 P. M.—Via Goshen Air Line.
5.30 P. M.—Via Old Michigan Line.
6.30 A. M. train daily, except Sunday.
3.00 P. M. train daily, except Saturday.
5.30 P. M. train daily, except Sunday.

The above trains make direct connections at Dunkirk and Buffalo, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Albany and Boston, connecting at Toledo, Sandusky, Clyde and Norwalk, with trains for Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, connecting at Cleveland with trains for Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and Washington.

Tickets can be had at all Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's Office under the Revere House, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the depot.

W. C. GRAY, General Western Agent.

GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, JUNE 30, '58

Passenger Trains will leave the Wells st. depot daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION R. R.—MAIN LINE.

For PASSPORT, GALENA, DUBLEITH AND ST. PAUL.

Passenger (daily)..... 8.30 A. M.
Freight (daily)..... 10.00 P. M.
Passenger..... 5.10 P. M.
do do ..... 6.30 A. M.

CHICAGO, FULTON AND IOWA LINE.

For DIXON, FULTON AND CENTRAL IOWA.

Through Passenger..... 8.30 A. M.
Through Freight..... 4.00 P. M.
De Kalb Passenger..... 4.00 P. M.

HARLEM AND MADISON BRANCH.

For BELOIT, JANESVILLE, MADISON, PRAIRIE DU CHIEN AND ST. PAUL.

Passenger..... 8.40 A. M.
Passenger..... 10.50 P. M.

FOX RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD.

FOR CENTRAL LAKE WARSAW, RICHMOND, & GENEVA LAKE.

Two Through Trains will leave Central Depot at foot of Lake street, as follows:

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.

Daily (Sundays excepted)..... 9.30 A. M. and 10.45 P. M.
Daily (Sundays excepted)..... 3.30 A. M. and 10.45 P. M.

Passengers will arrive in Chicago to make a close connection with the Michigan Central Railroad.

TRAINS EASTWARD.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.

Leave Chicago..... 8.00 A. M.—arrive in Galena at 7.25 P. M.
Leave do ..... 5.00 P. M.—arrive in Chicago 3.35 A. M.

CHICAGO, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD.

Leave Galena..... 9.00 A. M.—arrive in Chicago at 5.30 P. M.
Leave Galena..... 9.00 P. M.—arrive in Chicago at 5.30 P. M.
Leave De Kalb 5.30 A. M.—arrive in Chicago at 4.00 A. M.
Leave De Kalb 5.30 P. M.—arrive in Chicago at 4.00 P. M.

Leave Prairie du Chien 4.00 P. M.—arrive in Chicago at 6.00 A. M.
Leave Prairie du Chien 6.00 P. M.—arrive in Chicago at 6.00 P. M.

FOX RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Leave Elgin at 8.45 A. M.—arrive in Chicago 10.35 A. M.
Passengers leaving Chicago by the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, and Fulton Lines, should take the train leaving at 8.30 A. M.

All the above trains connect with the Great Eastern Lightning Express Trains.

Through tickets can be bought at the following offices: At the Company's Office, Wells street depot, and Dearborn street, P. V. & C. R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Michigan Southern Office under the Revere House, and at the Office at the Wells street depot.

JOHN B. TURNER, President.
P. A. HALL, Sup't.
W. H. TURNELL, General Ticket Agent. my17

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD

Summer Arrangement, May, 1858.

DEPOT, CORNER WEST VAN BUREN AND CANAL STREETS. ONE TIME.

Leaving Chicago, via Main Line and Bridges, at 9.00 A. M. and 5.00 P. M., running through without change, arriving at St. Louis at 6.30 A. M. and 6.15 P. M.

Leaving Chicago, via Air Line, at 5.00 P. M., running through without change, arriving at St. Louis at 6.15 P. M.

Through Tickets to all points South, East and West, may be had at the Company's Office, No. 95 Lake street, Tremont House block, and at the Depot.

Through Freight Trains run daily, both ways, between Chicago and St. Louis, connecting with all Railroads centering in either city.

Through Bills Lading given to all points East, West and South.

Through Freight Rates as low as by any other route.

L. DARLING, Gen'l Agent. A. H. MOORE, Gen'l Sup't.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD LINE.

Freight shipped direct between New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, and all Eastern and Southeastern points and Chicago.

The distance by this Line is less to the Atlantic cities than by any other route.

Direct connections are made with Cincinnati, Columbus and Indianapolis, Toledo, Fremont or Cleveland.

SUMMER RATES BETWEEN CHICAGO,

	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.
Pittsburg	0.70	0.60	0.50	0.40
Cincinnati	0.85	0.70	0.55	0.40
Columbus	0.85	0.70	0.55	0.40
Dayton	0.85	0.70	0.55	0.40

LIVE STOCK.

A new and very favorable schedule of rates for Live Stock has been recently established by this road. The subscribers are now receiving and forwarding stock over the West with the East, by this route, renders it the most reliable and expeditious route from Chicago. Arrangements have been made by the Company to deliver all Live Stock arriving at New York, without extra charge.

Depot, Liberty street, Pittsburg.
Depot, No. 3 Canal street, Cleveland.
Depot, North street, Baltimore.
24 Kilby street, Boston.
No. 3 Astor Place, and No. 1 William street, New York.
Depot, Twelfth street, (W 1st Side) and corner Dearborn and Randolph street, Chicago.

1860. J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent.
Jos. H. Moore, Gen'l Sup't, Cleveland, Ohio.
JAS. WILKINSON, Freight Agent, Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD.

THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE MISSISSIPPI River and Central Iowa.

OPEN TO WAPSIE STATION.

Into Cedar Rapids on and after MONDAY, April 26, 1858, until further notice, trains will run as follows:

Leave Clinton at..... 7.50 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.
Arrives at Yankee Run at..... 8.00 " and 4.40 "
Arrive at Clinton at..... 8.00 " and 4.40 "
Connect at Clinton with Through Trains for Chicago, over the Dixon Air-Line of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.

At De Witt with Stages for Davenport, Maquoketa and Anamosa.

At Wapsie Station with Stages for Toronto, Tipton, Mechanicsville, Mt. Vernon, Lisbon and Cedar Rapids.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE DAILY.

The Shortest, Cheapest and most Expeditious Route between Chicago and Central Iowa, is that by the Iowa Railroad and Stages from the Mississippi River, and thence directly into the interior of Iowa.

The Agent will be at the Depot in Dunton Palace, to receive all Baggage for Clinton or the road, which will be conveyed across the river Free of Charge.

J. M. HAM, General Ticket Agent. may9-y97

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R.

1858.....CHANGE OF TIME.....1858.

ON AND AFTER MAY 9, 1858, PASSENger Trains will leave the Central Depot, foot of South Water street, daily, as follows:

8.30 A. M. Night Express, (Sundays excepted), arriving at Mendota 12.25; Galesburg 4.30; Burlington 8.50; Quincy 11.45.

5.00 P. M. Mendota Passenger, (Sundays excepted) arriving at Aurora 6.32; Mendota 8.40.

Trains leave Burlington at 6.00 P. M.
" Quincy 5.05 A. M., 2.45 P. M.
Arrive at Galesburg 10.45 A. M., 7.55 P. M.
Plains are live stock cars for Day Express and Night Express 5.30 A. M. Mendota Passenger 10.30 A. M.

IMPORTANT LOCAL CONNECTIONS.

At Mendota with Illinois Central Railroad north for Dubuque, Dixon, Freeport, Galena and Dunleith; and south for La Salle, Peoria, Wenona, Pekin, Bloomington, Decatur, St. Louis, Cairo, &c.

At Burlington with Burlington & Missouri River Railroad for Mt. Pleasant, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, Pella, Grinnell, Fort Des Moines, Fort Dodge, Council Bluffs, Sioux City, and all intermediate stations on the line, and at Burlington to take Company for Montrose; thence by rail to Keokuk.

At Quincy with the steamers of the St. Louis & Keokuk Packet Company for Keokuk, Hannibal, Alton, St. Louis, &c.

At Plymouth with stages for Keokuk.
At Hannibal with Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad for all parts of Northern Missouri and Kansas.
Tickets may be had at the depot on at the Michigan Central Rail road office, corner of Lake and Dearborn sts.
R. G. HAMMOND, Gen'l Sup't.
A. T. POWELL, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

BY PRESS AND TRIBUNE CO. CHICAGO, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1858. VOLUME XII. NUMBER

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1858.

Send for Trumbull's Great Speech.

Our first edition of Trumbull and Lincoln's Speeches, numbering 30,000, is nearly exhausted. We are printing a second edition of Judge Trumbull's "tremendous speech," as the N. Y. *Herald* very justly calls it, which will be sold at the following low rates:—$1 per hundred, or $10 per thousand. We have concluded to make the price uniform—one cent per copy. They will be put up in packages of ten, twenty-five, fifty, and a hundred, for mailing. Larger packages of 500 or 1,000 can be sent by express.

Let every live Republican in the Northwest send in an order for this great speech. There should be one hundred thousand copies of it distributed into the hands of voters in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin within the next thirty days. It is producing a profound sensation wherever read. We will fill all orders for it from a dime's worth up to an eagle, or higher, if desired. Committees, clubs, candidates and individuals should procure copies for circulation in their respective counties and precincts. Remember that one cent buys a copy, and that every copy read will do good in arming Republicans with unanswerable facts and arguments; in settling the minds of the wavering, infusing zeal into the apathetic and in bringing back the backsliders to the true faith. Send in your orders.

The Great Debate at Ottawa.

The first grand encounter between the champions of Slavery and Freedom, Douglas and Lincoln, takes place at Ottawa on Saturday afternoon, August 21st.

A special train will leave the Rock Island Depot at 8 A. M., passing Blue Island at 8:45, Joliet at 9:55, Morris at 10:50, and Ottawa at 11:45, which will give plenty of time for dinner, to arrange the preliminaries, and prepare the polemic combatants for the contest. The train will leave Ottawa on its return at 6 P. M., and will be back in Chicago at 9:55.

Passengers will be carried the round trip for *half fare*, from all the stations named above. How big a crowd is going from this city? The Lincoln boys should be on hand.

Cook County Democratic Association.

A meeting of the Douglas portion of the above body was held on Wednesday night last, in obedience to orders received from Mr. Douglas. We learn there were but few present, and not a single officer appeared to call the meeting to order. In fact Dr. Brainard is President of the Association, Col. Snowhook Vice President, and Hon. Thomas Hoyne Chairman of the Executive Committee, and these gentlemen constitute some of the most puissant leaders of the Nationals in Chicago.

When the faithful had assembled, the object of Douglas was found to be to put Dr. Boone, B. S. Morris, and other pro-slavery admirers of Sam, at work to aid in bolstering up his waning fortunes. What was done towards this end our Argus does not fully inform us; but we suppose the gentlemen named have, ere this, been apprecially and urgently requested to "do something" to help save Douglas. Should they do anything, we shall probably hear of it.

A Fishing Boat Capsized and Three Men Lost—Rescue of the Balance of the Crew by the Steamer Traveller.

Early on Tuesday morning last, a fishing boat named the *Frederick Lessing* left Milwaukee, manned by a crew of eight men, as follows: Charles Moller, Frederick Lessing, Wm. Pahler, Cornelius Meier, Frederick Weit, John Hubner, MauritaBolster, and another called "Frederick," but whose other name is not given.

At two o'clock Wednesday morning, when about ten miles east of Milwaukee, the boat was struck by the gale and almost instantly capsized. But a moment before the lake was smooth, and all were asleep below with the exception of the helmsman. All hands sprang to the deck and clung to the hull, masts and spars for safety. The storm gradually increased in fury until it until it blew a most violent gale, accompanied with the most terrific thunder and vivid lightning. The lake was lashed with fury and every wave broke over them. But still they clung with the energy of despair to their frail floating ark. Soon one of their number, the one whose name was unknown to them, was washed off and lost. Leasing was several times washed off, but seized by the strong arms of one of the others. But exhaustion overcame him, and he died in one of his comrades's arms. His comrade still held him, unwilling that his body should find a watery grave. All through the darkness of that long night they clung to their boat.

Several vessels passed them in the early part of the morning, but were too far off to notice the wreck. At about ten o'clock, however, to the great joy of the struggl ers with the waves, the steamer Traveller hove in sight on her way south to Chicago. She perceived them and made for the spot. The sea was still running wildly, and it was dangerous to venture out in a boat. But danger was not to be thought of when human lives were at stake. A boat was lowered, and Capt. Swenie, formerly of the Planet, who was aboard, George Butlin, 1st mate, Henry White, 2d mate, and John Leonard, steward, manned it and made their way to the wrecked boat. After much exertion, they succeeded in picking them all off and getting them safely aboard the Traveller.

Poor Meier was fast failing at the time of the rescue, and could not have held out much longer. On the landing of the Traveller he was placed in the care of Dr. McTicker, but he was too far gone to have any care avail him, and died at seven o'clock on Wednesday evening. He belonged in Milwaukee, and leaves a wife and four children. His wife is a widow for the second time, her former husband having been lost upon the lake. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday morning upon his body, and it was taken to Milwaukee last night upon the Traveller. The body of Frederick Lessing, who died during the fatal night, was left at Racine. He has a wife and six children living in Milwaukee. Frederick , who was lost overboard, was an unmarried man, and lived in Milwaukee.

The officers and crew of the Traveller are entitled to great credit for gallantly going to the rescue of the shipwrecked men, and the thought that they were successful in saving five of their fellow men from a watery grave, must yield them a high personal satisfaction.

Fatal Accident at a Picnic.

A correspondent of the Freeport *Journal* gives the particulars of a sad accident that occurred at a picnic of the district school at Lena on the 13th. He writes:

After dinner and the exercises which followed it, the whole party, both grown people and children, took a general swing. They had been engaged in this more than an hour, when one of the little girls went to sleep. The swing was allowed to stop, and one of the gentlemen was about to step forward to take her off, when with a sudden crash the frame-work fell and suddenly that no one could reach it before it struck the ground. One little girl, daughter of Robert Foreman, was killed instantly. A little daughter of James Foreman had her leg broken, as did a little boy eight or nine years old, named McGoon. Several others were slightly injured. At once the happy scene was changed to one of confusion. The shrieks of the injured and cries of the frightened strangely contrasted with the happiness that reigned but a moment before. Dr. G. B. Wright was on the ground at the time of the accident and did all in his power for the sufferers. Dr. J. R. Chambers, though living nearly half a mile from the place, was there within ten minutes after the occurrence. All that was possible was done for the poor children, and much honor is due to those who were present especially the ladies, for their attentions to the comfort of those who were injured.

Twenty-Fifth Representative District.

The Twenty-Fifth Representative District is composed of Coles and Moultrie counties. This is one of the close districts. The Republicans have nominated W. W. Craddock, of Coles, who is a popular man. Taking the vote for State Treasurer in 1856, the district gave sixteen Democratic majority. The Lincoln men are sanguine of electing Craddock by a handsome majority. The name of the Douglas candidate is John Monroe.

Iowa State Fair.

The Iowa annual State Fair will be held at Oskaloosa on the 30th of September and 1st of October. The grounds are situated about a mile from the town, and will, when enclosed, embrace about twenty acres. [A correspondent of the Davenport *Gazette* says the hotels of the place will accommodate about a thousand persons, and that the surplus above that number must provide themselves with tents.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CELEBRATION IN NEIGHBORING TOWNS.

At Galesburg.

GALESBURG, August 19, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

You can scarcely conceive of the enthusiasm that prevailed on the reception of the dispatch from Queen Victoria to our venerable bachelor President. Everybody wore a look of wonder, and could not be satisfied until they had seen and read with their own eyes. Then they believed, and gave vent to their feelings in loud hurrahs, a general ringing of bells, and a tremendous firing of cannon.

After the first outburst, a committee was chosen to arrange for appropriate ceremonies. Accordingly in the afternoon a platform was erected in a grove within the city limits, and about 3 o'clock the procession, consisting of two military companies, citizens on horseback, in carriages and on foot, formed and marched with music and banners to the grove. Arrived at the grove, appropriate speeches were made, which, together with music, lasted until evening. In the evening all the stores and public buildings were illuminated. The square was filled with horsemen, military companies and fireworks, while the sidewalks and roundabouts around the square were filled with citizens with their families, watching the display with great enthusiasm. As I looked on, visions of old Fourth of July celebrations floated past, before wranglings and dissensions were in our councils, when bonfires and illuminations were spontaneous, and not labored as now. The crowd dispersed at a late hour, happy and rejoicing over the great achievement of the age. YOU.

At Atlanta.

ATLANTA, LOGAN CO., ILL., August 17—9 P. M.

Editors Press and Tribune:

On reception of the Queen's message and the President's reply, Atlanta was frantic with rejoicings. Business was in a manner suspended; cannon roared; everybody congratulated his neighbor, and yet there was a feeling that the 16th day of August, like the Fourth of July, had already become historical, and would go down to posterity as one of the memorable days. I write amid bonfires, the thunder of artillery, the blaze of fire works, all the time listening to the spirited strains by the brass band, in general array, while the vision is dazzled by brilliant illuminations in all quarters. The *Democratic Union* office is in a blaze of transparencies, and the types are busily engaged putting in black and white a report of the day's proceedings. All are in a delirium of transport. Everybody wears a thoughtful face, for all feel and know that the 16th day of August will go down to posterity with exceeding great distinctness.

Eloquent and enthusiastically cheered speeches were this evening made by J. L. Dugger, Esq., Capt. H. C. Clark, Senator Hall, and Dr. J. Finch. O. P. H.

THE CITY.

NEW MUSIC.—Higgins Brothers, 45 Lake street, send us their latest publication, "Answer to Gentle Annie." Words by Miss Helen T. Young. Music by J. P. Webster.

A DECIDED CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—The puppy of the *Times* goes into spasms at the sight of a few glasses of water, made use of the other evening.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—The employees of the Telegraph Company desire to express their heartfelt thanks to Messrs. Best & Co., for a keg of their superlative lager received to-day. The telegraphers assure Messrs. Best & Co. that the remembrance of their kindness will last much longer than the lager did, *Chicago*, August 19, 1858.

ACCIDENT.—A man named James Lawless, an employee at the Revere House, was severely injured yesterday by a staging falling upon him. One of the servants of the house climbed upon the staging to get a fish pole, when it fell, together with a large quantity of heavy material on it directly upon Lawless. He is injured very severely internally, and his recovery is doubtful. He was conveyed to the Hospital.

THE MECHANICS INSTITUTE FAIR.—At a meeting of the directors of the Mechanics Institute, held the 17th inst., Geo. P. Hanson and Jonathan Periam were appointed a committee to wait on the different Railroad Co's. to make arrangements for a reduction of fare to persons attending the coming exhibition of the Institute to be held in this city on the 5th to 17th of September inclusive.

AN IMPROVEMENT MUCH NEEDED.—We notice that the Council, at its last meeting, ordered East Madison street filled, walled and Macadamized. This is a step in the right direction. Once in order, this will be one of our best thoroughfares, as it leads from the most thickly settled portion of the West Side to the new Post Office and State street. No movement will accommodate the public more, and it must greatly enhance the value of property on the street.

REGATTA.—At Springfield, Mass., is to come off on Friday, the 27th inst. a Regatta in which some of the leading Boat Clubs of the country are to enter the contest for prizes amounting in all to $500. It will be the boating event of the season, and attracts much attention. An invitation has been extended to the Metropolitan Boat Club of this city to enter their crack boat, the Lady Putman, which for the credit of the lakes we trust they may do.

Warned by the late sad accident which recently at the last moment, caused the postponement of the Regatta, the managers of the present Regatta open the list only to the lighter built boats, excluding the "shell" craft altogether, although the latter have been the favorites for racing purposes. The Committee aim to encourage the use of the stronger and safer boats. We trust the Lady Putman's will take the opportunity to show their muscle and training on the Connecticut.

PRACTICAL AMALGAMATION.—We recently referred to the case of a son of a Southern College professor who came to this city with his wife and children—the wife, a handsome mulatto, purchased of her owner by the young man —and fell for love, the price paid by this modern Jacob for his Rachel, being the round sum of $7,000, or seven year's fair salary. Dr. Eve, the Georgia professor, as we stated in our notice of the same, came to this city and the son disappeared with him, leaving his wife and children on South Clark street, disconsolate at his loss.

We hear more of the affair since, which shows a very pretty family disturbance at this amalgamation. The father is laboring, it is said to show his son *non compos*, and not capable of making contracts, and by thus invalidating the purchase of the slave from Dr. Ayres, he hopes to render the marriage illegal.

We learn that the portion of the family who sustain the young man are suspicious that he intends to ship his son from some Southern port on a long voyage, and during his absence rip up the sale and annul the marriage. The woman is still here and has been visited by representatives of both sides of the conflicting parties.

THE WEST SIDE UNION DEPOT.—We hardly know which our West Side friends will pronounce *the* event of the week, the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph, or the passage of the ordinance last Monday evening authorizing the Grand Railroad Junction in the West Division. Either was joy enough for one week, and probably the latter will be the most immediately interesting and profitable.

And there is great reason for congratulation. A few years later and the enterprise must have struggled hopelessly against full-grown obstacles which are now but in the egg. The character of the West Division is the immediate vicinity of the river would, under any circumstances, setting aside the railroad question altogether, have undergone a change in a few years, which would make the "right of way" for the railroads a serious matter. Not then as now would there stretch blocks on blocks of lumber and fuel yards, for the rapid increase in the value of the land would have opened it to uses not so easily abandoned and vacated at the whistle of the locomotive. The West Siders had not a moment to spare, and they struck while the iron was hot, warned, many of them, of a former occasion when they did not strike, and found abundant cause to regret the same.

The depot is a fixed fact, and when the edifice stands completed, it will be one of which Chicago will be proud. The advantages of union depots is confessed, and Chicago is not in Erie that she should insist on taking tolls of the passenger in hack-fares, drayage, and dough-nuts. The true policy of a great railroad centre is to "speed the parting guest," and this is the policy of Chicago and her great union depots of the Lake Shore and the West Side.

Meeting of Merchants and Bankers in Relation to Wisconsin Currency.

A large and influential meeting of merchants and citizens was held at Metropolitan Hall last evening. B. W. Raymond, Esq., was called to the Chair, and A. Matteson was appointed Secretary. J. V. Farwell, Esq., moved that a Committee of Five be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. On motion of Van H. Higgins, Esq., the Committee was increased to nine. The Chair appointed the following gentlemen as the Committee:

J. V. Farwell, C. G. Wicker, V. H. Higgins, Wm. Brose, F. A. Hoffman, N. Tuttle, J. M. Adsit, F. D. Gray, Wm. Blair.

The committee retired, and during their absence the currency question was discussed by Messrs. Hathaway, Hinsdale, Holt, Wilson and Johnson. When the committee returned, Ald. Bross, in their behalf, reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we believe in a sound, convertible currency, and that if any of the currency of the bills of any of the banks now in circulation in this city be inconvertible, it is the duty of our bankers and business public generally to adopt such measures as will remedy the then readily convertible into coin or New York exchange as early as possible.

Resolved, That we will sustain our bankers in every effort made in good faith to retire inconvertible money from circulation.

Resolved, That we believe Wisconsin currency to be well secured, and if any of the banks in that State refuse to redeem, we will nevertheless take the money at par, and place it in the hands of some banker who will send it home for redemption.

Resolved, That we recommend the people not to sacrifice on this money, as we believe it to be perfectly well secured and ultimately good.

Col. C. G. Hammond moved the adoption of the resolutions, after which they were ably and forcibly supported by Messrs. Hammond, Wilson, Farwell, Bross, Hall, Adsit, Sloan, Huffman and others. The discussion took a wide range, and much spice and many important facts and principles were elicited. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Hinsdale offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the bankers of Chicago be requested to receive on deposit all bank bills which may be deemed by them to be amply secured; and to make such arrangements for stopping the issue of bank notes issued at inaccessible points, as will have the desired effect, without depreciating the issues in the hands of the laboring classes.

It was also adopted unanimously, when the meeting adjourned.

"IT'S AN ILL BIRD," &c.—We are continually finding in a portion of our exchanges, paragraphs concerning our city like the following, which we find in a Cincinnati paper:

"Naples, in the old world, and Buenos Ayres in the new, may possibly be governed by officials who are greater thieves, cut-throats, and villains generally than those who are now in authority up at Chicago; but we incline to the belief that a strong argument, with striking instances of rascality, could be made in favor of the latter city. It is a wonder to us how the people of that place tolerate them, and why a vigilance committee has not spontaneously rise and ornament every lamp-post and market-hook with the bodies of the miscreants."

These calumnies, many of which are more injurious than the above, and all alike false, are directly traceable to Snarleyow of the *Times*, whose avocation and peculiar delight it seem to be to pasture upon carrion and buzzard-like belch forth his filth upon this city, its standing and good name.

Of course the leading objection the *Times* has to Chicago is that it is a Republican city. This is the head and front of the offending. During the Dyer administration it had a year of rest. It even expressed itself at times pleased, and was happy in its own peculiar way.

But such seasons, of necessity, have been rare, and during the Boone, Wentworth and Haines administrations it has indulged in its propensity for vitriol throwing to its fullest extent, laboring to convince the outside world that Chicago was worse than other cities, her office-holders (because Republicans) the most outrageous of harbouring scandals, endorsing and encouraging the most ridiculous tales, set on foot by some of our rival lake sisters, and filling all its vicinity with the most pestilent hootings, and all for what? Because another political party than its own held the reins of power.

Let any one search the files of the Chicago *Times* from its first issue to the present time, and we defy them to discover one uttered word of pride or of satisfaction in our city, one word to aid or foster any department of our trade or business; but, instead, a continued tissue of slanderous if unmitigated falsehood and abuse. Nine-tenths of the scurrilous vilifications afloat in the papers of other cities date their origin from the infamous local of the Chicago *Times*, and originally uttered by him (we prefer to use the third person singular) to gratify a malign disposition and personal malice.

Does it seem good for him to abuse a health officer—he whines the cholera after him, and the press of other lake cities, eager for just such morceaux, take up the tale and report the cholera in Chicago?

Is it necessary for Snarleyow to empty his spleen upon a cotemporary? It is generally done, not simply by decrying and falsifying the business statistics and information collected by its neighbors, but by going further and pronouncing the entire business pretensions and importance of the city false and inflated. Will anyone find one line in the *Times* calculated or intended to do justice to our city abroad? To abuse a city office-holder, it has beslimed and attempted to undermine the city's credit and pronounced it bankrupt.

In every way in which it could accomplish it, the *Times* has always furnished texts for our defamers.

But particularly at home is Snarleyow when one of his bi-monthly "*horrible cases*" is to be written up about the Mayor. With what gusto is the hell-broth of defamation and abuse cooked up in all varieties of type, if the third cousin of one of the bridge-tenders, or a pound-keeper's half-brother can be brought in guilty of some offence, the credit of which is passed to "*the Republican Administration!!!*"

One of these latter occurred yesterday, and half a column is filled with abuse of Mayor Haines, because an ex-employee in the City Marshal's office was connected with the affair. Mayor Haines needs no defence at our hands, and asks for none; but the instance is one which sustains our general charge against the *Times*. This lying local of the *Times*, in that sheet, yesterday morning, in a sensation column, sold by the newsboys as "THE GREAT ABDUCTION CASE," brings an accusation against Mayor Haines as follows:

"The charge against the prisoner Reed was for abducting a girl with the intent to reduce her to prostitution—an offence indictable and punishable at common law. The city prosecutor was present, and in his official capacity framed the indictment of said girl for the purposes of Reed's conviction. The Council of said city shall grant to said parties a further extension of time, provided, that a further delay be granted by the order or injunction of any Court, the time of such delay shall be excluded, and the said parties, in addition to the period above prescribed, shall be allowed for the completion of said railways as that during which they may be so delayed.

INCORPORATION.

SEC. 9. If the said parties, their associates or successors, shall hereafter become incorporated, the rights and privileges granted to them by virtue of this ordinance shall extend to such co-poration for the time, and upon such conditions herein prescribed, and when such act of incorporation shall have been obtained, such corporation shall have all the rights and privileges hereby granted, and be subject to all the duties, without further action of the Common Council.

PURCHASE BY CITY.

SEC. 10. The right to operate said railways shall extend to the full time of twenty-five years from the passage of this ordinance, at the expiration of which time the operating said railways shall be entitled to enjoy all of said privileges until the Common Council shall order otherwise for that purpose, to purchase said track of said railways, cars, carriages, station houses, station grounds, depot grounds, furniture and implements of every kind and description, used in the construction or operation of said railways, or any of the appurtenances to and about the same, in the manner hereafter mentioned.

COMMENCEMENT—HOW COMPLETED.

SEC. 11. Such order shall fix the time when said city of Chicago will take such railways and other pro erty cer-tain mentioned, which shall not be less than six months nor more than one year after the passage of said orders, and at the time of taking said railways and other property mentioned, the city of Chicago shall pay to the parties operating the same a sum of money to be ascertained by three Commissioners to be appointed for that purpose, as follows: One to be chosen by the Mayor and confirmed by the Common Council of said Common Council; one in like manner by the said parties, their associates or successors, and the two persons so chosen shall choose a third from said freeholders.

WATER AND SEWERAGE.

SEC. 12. All rights hereinbefore vested in the Board of Water Commissioners and Sewerage Commissioners or other corporations, are not to be impaired or affected by this ordinance, but all rights and privileges hereby granted are subject thereto.

RAILS.

SEC. 13. The said tracks and railways shall be laid for no other purpose than to transport passengers and their ordinary luggage, and the cars or carriages used for that purpose shall be of the best style and class in use on such railways. The Common Council shall have the power at all times to make such regulations as to the rate of speed and time of running said cars or carriages as the public safety and convenience may require.

KIND OF TRACK.

SEC. 5. The track of said railway shall not be elevated above the surface of the streets, at less than eight inches improved rate, and shall be so laid that carriages and other vehicles can easily and freely cross said tracks at all and at points, and in any and all directions without obstruction.

RATE OF FARE.

SEC. 6. The rate of fare for any distance shall not exceed five cents, except when cars or carriages shall be chartered for a specific purpose.

COST OF IMPROVEMENTS, ETC.

SEC. 7. The said parties their associates and successors, shall pay one-third of the cost of grading, paving, macadamizing, filling or planking in the streets, or parts of streets, as they shall construct their said railways, and in the respect just mentioned said keep such portion of the space two streets as shall be occupied by the said railways, or either of them, in good repair and condition during the whole time that the privilege hereby granted to said parties shall extend, in accordance with whatever ordinance may be in force at that behalf by the Common Council of the said city of Chicago, and said parties shall be liable for all damages or pecuniary damages which may be sustained by any person by reason of the carelessness, neglect or misconduct of said parties, their agents or servants in the construction or the use of the said tracks and railways, and said parties shall moreover pay to the property owners on any street so used for said railways, for their just and fair proportion of the cost of the said railways, as the same shall be assessed and collected, at any time between the said railways are laid down and the time of going into operation of either of said respective streets with the said railway of said parties, their associates or successors, may be paved, macadamized or planked, one third of the reasonable expense incurred in paving property owners respectively.

WHEN TO BE COMPLETED, ETC.

SEC. 8. The tracks and railways laid down by said parties by virtue of this ordinance, shall be f inished to the city of Chicago under the construction of one of said railways shall be commenced on the first day of November, A. D. 1858, and unless the said railway, connection on the south side of Randolph street, established to Ringgold Place, shall be fully completed and ready for use on or before the 15th day of October, A. D. 1859; and the Madison street railway, commencing at the intersection of State street, and extending on the said Madison street to the city limits, completed and ready for use on or before the 15th day of October, A. D. 1860; and the said railway from Ringgold Place to Cottage Grove avenue, and along the same to the city limits, by the 1st day of January, A. D. 1861; and all the remaining railways hereinbefore mentioned, on or before the first day of January, A. D. 1863. The said railways, together with all improvements made upon the same, shall be forfeited to said city of Chicago, by the Common Council of said city shall grant to said parties a further extension of time, provided, that a further delay be granted by the order or injunction of any Court, the time of such delay shall be excluded, and the said parties, in addition to the period above prescribed, shall be allowed for the completion of said railways as that during which they may be so delayed.

INCORPORATION.

SEC. 9. If the said parties, their associates or successors, shall hereafter become incorporated, the rights and privileges granted to them by virtue of this ordinance shall extend to such co-poration for the time, and upon such conditions herein prescribed, and when such act of incorporation shall have been obtained, such corporation shall have all the rights and privileges hereby g ant-d, as if it had been originally named in this ordinance instead of the Common Council.

PURCHASE BY CITY.

SEC. 10. The right to operate

AND TRIBUNE.

MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1858.

...Republican Nominations.

...United States Senator,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

For State Treasurer,

...AMES MILLER.

...Superintendent of Public Instruction,

...TON BATEMAN.

...Congress, 1st District,

...F. FARNSWORTH.

...paign Press and Tribune.

...CULATE THE DOCUMENTS.

...Stephen A. Douglas were gene-...d by the people of Illinois, he would stand ...se of re election to to the Senate. Let it ...e the masses that he has abandoned his ...ty of popular sovereignty, or the right of ...Territories to govern themselves, and ...stituted in its stead the Dred Scott doc-...ules to the people the right to prohibit ...erritories; that he holds that the accursed ...d into them by virtue of the Constitution ...tly struck out of the Toombs bill the ...and the Constitution of Kansas to a vote of ...that he was one of the grand conspirators ...the part Constitution as Washington, Jefferson ...made it, and convert it into a Slaveryn ...disconsolate subversion of Liberty and the up-...banking ...that he agrees with the present corrupt ...administration on all *present* issues. In-...Kansas or no Kansas—let these things be what ...shall spell which has so long bound thousands ...Bad to the fortunes of this bad, desperate dem-...Bad forever broken, and they would cast him ...Bad and a hypocrite with manly scorn and ...Bad ...Chivalrous and high-minded man should do something to ...Clear-headed neighbors on these important mat-...Look will read the Press and Tribune a few ...guarantee that he votes *intelligently* at ...he will not be imposed upon and deluded, ...be with his eyes wide open.

...the WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE from now ...of November—a week after the election

...rates:

...one address $1.00

...Copies 2.00

...Copies 5.00

...Copies 10.00

...Names are required to be written, five cents ...Charged on each to defray clerk hire.

...Chicago and Tribune, Chicago, Ill.

...COLN'S APPOINTMENTS.

...Lincoln will address the peo-...ons of the present campaign at the ...ces and places:

...hal	do	August 21
...ge-ck	do	August 23
...Macomb	county	August 24
...Will	do	September 2
...McLean	do	September 3
...Pitt	do	September 6
Monti...	do	September 7
...gomery	do	September 8
agreed ...Bond	do	September 11
banks ...Madison	do	September 13

...should ...stments will be made from time to ...broken, ...is expected that Senator Trumbull, ...and ...speakers will accompany Mr. Lincoln ...face of ...places.

...for the ...

...take the ...

...them, ...

...our read...

...that day ...

...day from ...

...Prairie ...

...Knox ...

...Peoria ...

...Mason ...

...will be ...

...Galesburg and Alton, and speak one ...

...Courtland Douglas will reply for half an ...past ...Freeport, Charleston and Quincy, ...beyond, ...open the discussion at Ottawa, ...vious ...rejoin.

dkwtf

...More Fusion—Lonisiana—A First-rate Endorsement.

...Orleans *Delta*, the organ of the ...own way ...secessionists of the South, in a ...been ...with the *Mississippian*, scores the ...points in favor of Douglas. We ...extracts to all such Republi-...Dickey, and to all other wor-...Little Giant, who hope that he ...sume Free Soil ground.

...previous articles, since, our views ...the Douglas question have been ...pressed; and we are very much satisfied ...in acting reader, who is at the same time a ...mocrat and true Southern man, ...ad we have written on that subject ...with our position and accuse us of ...

...ections cotemporary think that be-...Lincoln, we opposed Douglas on the ...constitution, we should, this sum-...incoln, the Black Republican an-...ouglas, on the question of South-...ed Southern existence? For the ...Mississippian, we will here repeat ...said and said again; it is sound ...ported and unassailable.

We repeat, then, that it is 'be-...as has planted himself on the ...latform; because he is waging ...ainst the Black Republicans of ...*he takes broad, philosophic and ...on the great chemical questions* ...he supposes he avows himself in favor ...hat unity in diversity which is ...institutions; *because he wishes ...career of national extension, ...insulates the career of Southern ...as a consequence, the expansion of ...ations, and an increased demand ...labor*; because he looks forward, ...gressive statesman, representing ...instinct of the country, and not ...a retrograde conservative—it is ...thing that we desire to see him ...e Senate."

...paper of the 6th, contains a la-...of Senator Hammond's late ...constituents, Senator Ham-...und-sill" notoriety,—which is ...

The following paragraph:

...etic in our tastes at this moment, ...are indeed to make a political amalgam ...stronger parts of Hammond ...and thus realize our ideal of a ...conservative, and progressive ...eman. But nature does not give ...the concrete, and so we have ...and Hammond as we find them. ...of the 7th takes heart, affects to ...the opinion of the North on the ...lavery is undergoing a radical ...cites the following as proof:

...point to abundance of tokens ...he North, of the progress of opin-...ly we allude. But it is in the North-...arty, that we have recently had ...most salient proofs and hopeful in-...Not even in "Fletcher's Studies ...or in Nott and Gliddon's "Types ...do we find the fundamental prin-...which negro slavery rests, more ...than in Mr. Douglas's late ...sufficient endorsements of Doug-...Day. How do his professedly ...admirers like the picture?

...Perfecting a Bill" Means.

...Douglas, in his Beardstown Speech,

...ising and perfecting the bill, I was di-...chairman of the committee to report ...bill, thus rewarded the Senate ...in lieu of mine, which I accordingly

...before revision contained a clause re-...Constitution to be submitted to the ...mons for their acceptance or rejec-...the bill was reported back by Mr. ...clause was not in it. This omis-...contention of Mr. Douglas, "per-...

...Fright—Douglas in a Tremor—...cilistation with Old Buck At-...

...is frightened out of his boots. The ...prong of the masses" does not follow his ...; the "enthusiasm of the people" is ...; and the Americans will not ...d; the Republicans listen and turn ...convinced; the Buchaneers are in-...in number and ferocity; the bolters ...maged and disheartened. The case ...esperate indeed, and a change of tac-...needed upon. An embassy has been ...ed to Washington to conciliate Mr. ...s and the Cabinet, and, if possible, ...little conspirator from the fate by ...is threatened! One of Mr. Dougl...cial friends, one of Mr. Buchanan's ...supporters, and a nondescript who ...exactly know where he is or how he ...ere, make up the mixed commission. ...ay they are probably at the White ...check by jowl" with Old Lecompton. ...derstood here that Mr. Douglas' ...with or without (we do not know ...his concurrence, propose to withdraw ...ate Ticket, to call a new State Demo-...convention, with the understanding ...herty and Reynolds are to be its ...s, and to patch up a truce, leaving ...to fight his own battles as he may, ...t, however, that under this manage-...will be sure to win. In fact, they ...ing to lay down their arms and sur-...at discretion—to swallow any dose, no ...ew nauseous, that the President may

...ve been confident that it would all ...out at last. The building up of a ...party, in opposition to the Democ-...but no man has ever succeeded in ...d Mr. Douglas is as little calcu-...in such a game as any of his pre-...hence we are not at all surprised ...floods give up in despair. Every-...depends upon Mr. Buchanan's ...Will he pardon the rebels? ...question. We await advices from ...on.

...Fright—Douglas in a Tremor—Vacillation with Old Buck At-...

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Another Secret Leaked Out.—Why D. L. Gregg was Recalled, and why John A. McClernand did not get a Foreign Missio.

Shortly after the election of Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency the spoils of victory were apportioned among the faithful in accordance with the settled usages of the party. In the general distribution; Illinois came in for one first-class appointment or two subordinate ones. Which it should be was left to Judge Douglas to say, and he determined upon the former. This necessarily occasioned the recall of Hon. D. L. Gregg, U. S. Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands; and Mr. Borden, of Indiana, was appointed in his stead. The first-class appointment was then demanded for Col. Richardson, the defeated Democratic candidate for Governor, but the President peremptorily declined conferring it upon him, and asked that the name of some other Illinoisan be presented. Mr. Douglas steadfastly refused to give any other, insisting that Col. Richardson should not be set aside. The President was inflexible in his determination, for reasons doubtless satisfactory to himself, and Douglas refused to name any other of his friends. Mr. Buchanan suggested Col. McClernand as a person upon whom he would be very willing to confer such an appointment. The sequel is known to all. Mr. Douglas indignantly spurned the proposition of appointing a man whom he had at one time regarded as a rival, to a first-class mission, and there the matter ended. Thus it happened that Gregg was recalled, that Borden, of Indiana, got his place; that Col. McClernand failed to get the mission to Prussia, and that Gov. Wright, of Indiana, fills the distinguished post which the President offered to confer upon a citizen of Illinois. With what sort of a face can Douglas meet either McClernand or Gregg and their friends after having so ruthlessly and unnecessarily sacrificed them?

Douglas on Personalities.

From the spirited accounts of the campaign furnished us from time to time by our correspondents, our readers have not failed to observe that Douglas is greatly exercised about the introduction of "personalities" into the canvass. Mr. Lincoln and Senator Trumbull quote the records upon Mr. Douglas, and forthwith the latter vociferates, "*You 're no right to do that; that's personal.*" Both these gentlemen treat Mr. Douglas with the utmost fairness and courtesy, but whenever they cite any of Mr. Douglas' votes, his speeches or reports, he boils over with rage, foams at the mouth, and hurls ungentlemanly epithets after the most approved fashion of a "Short Boy." Mr. Douglas would doubtless like to have nothing enter into the canvas but his own misrepresentations of the position and aims of the Republican party. He cannot be accommodated in this respect. He will be held close to the record from this day until election. There is no help for it, whatever may be the effect upon the natural sweetness of his temper. We know that records are very ugly things to politicians generally, and especially so to Mr. Douglas; but we know of no law against producing them in a political discussion. The howl of "personalities" and persecution which the Little Giant has set up shows how vulnerable he is at every point, but it will scarcely enlist the sympathies of a people whose votes he is trying to obtain under false pretences, or induce Lincoln and Trumbull to ignore his record during the remainder of the canvass. Poor Dug!

Trying to Explain the Result in Kansas

For some days after it was known that the English swindle had been ignominiously voted down in Kansas, the Washington *Union* maintained a gloomy silence. Then it admitted the fact, but lamely attempted to account for it by assuming that the people of Kansas "preferred to remain in a Territorial condition"—that was the ground of their opposition to the English swindle. The *Union* is now further confirmed in this conclusion by the statement of a Lecompton correspondent that "in nearly all the pro-slavery strongholds, "*as far as heard from*, the vote against the proposition has been nearly as heavy in proportion as in the free State counties." This Lecompton gentleman evidently had not heard on Oxford precinct, where the pro-slavery vote of nearly *eighteen hundred* at the October election had dwindled down to *thirteen*, on the Lecompton issue, and the whole vote was only twenty-nine; nor from Shawnee, where the Calhoun majority was *eight hundred*, and where only *eighty* are recorded against Lecompton. The government organ will make nothing by attempting to blur over this great mortality among the Kansas Democracy. In fact, considering how faithfully the office-seekers bored for the Administration under the inspiration of Calhoun, this denial of their existence exhibits a spirit of the rankest ingratitude.

The Moral of the Celebration.

There are a few men here, as everywhere, who doubt the propriety of all celebrations "by bonfires and illuminations" as unnecessary, and all expense which attends them, as a useless waste of money. The enthusiasm with which the announcement of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable inspired all classes of citizens, happily reduced the number of croakers and grumblers to absolute insignificance. The effect upon our social, intellectual and even our pecuniary welfare of such a generous uprising of the masses, is, in our judgment, most salutary and controlling. A cold, calculating selfishness may render a man a very effective machine for making money, but it can never command admiration and surround one with those influences which enable a man to promote the highest interests of his fellow men. And so a community may become so cold and selfish, conventional formalism may so effectually freeze every generous emotion as to repel all that enterprise which insures success as certainly as the icebergs of Greenland forbid all effort at the highest civilization and social progress.

One of the editors of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE was in New York the morning after it was announced that the Atlantic Cable had been successfully laid. The papers were full of dispatches detailing the manner in which the news was received in the cities of Canada and the United States. Casting our eye over the long list, it rested at one of the briefest, dated at Chicago, to the effect that "The city was glowing with enthusiasm, and a salute of One Hundred Guns was Fired in honor of the event" "Chicago is ahead," was the response of everybody. Those guns echoed the generous enterprise of this city, in Broadway and in Wall street. Every man we met gave Chicago the palm, and asked why the cannon of New York did not echo the joyous peal. Never did our home appear more dear, and never have we heard her generous enterprise more highly honored. There was a moral in the roar of that hundred guns as the Telegraph and the Press waked their echoes the next morning in every city in the Union, which sealed forth the generous enterprise of Chicago, and inspired confidence in her future greatness.

Let those who will, if there be any, lament the cost of the celebration on Tuesday evening; for ourselves we believe its moral effect upon our welfare at home and abroad is beyond all price. The laying of the Atlantic Cable is the greatest event of the age; it can occur but once, we mean its first accomplishment, in the history of the world, and it is meet that we should give loose to the most enthusiastic rejoicings, mingled with devout thanksgiving to the Giver of all good, that we live *now*, and are permitted to mingle in such a celebration.

The Congressional Canvass in Iowa.

Vandever is making a good fight for Republicanism in Iowa. Wherever he meets Lellingwell, the latter has to go to the wall. Even some of his own friends had underestimated his ability, and are now correspondingly jubilant over his success. The Dubuque *Times* says:

On the 13th, a Vinton friend wrote us, saying that on Monday, the 9th instant, Mr. Vandever gained a complete triumph in that place. "The discussion," says the writer, "was continued at night, and Mr. Vandever exceeded himself. The fact is, every one is disappointed in him. Why he is twice the man we thought him to be, and the Republicans are really proud of him. The enthusiasm of the party is waking up." The same writer was so gratified at the victory of Mr. Vandever at Vinton, that he went to Buckingham, Tama County, to hear him, and there Mr. V. came out in the discussion a long way ahead. "The Republicans of Toledo and Buckingham promise 250 Republican majority for Tama County," and this writer thinks they will give it.

A Check to Land Frauds.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16, 1858.

The Commissioner of Pensions has a large force of clerks engaged in bringing up the registers of suspended and admitted bounty land claims, so arranging them as to prevent duplications of allowances of lands under the law. This was suggested in 1851, but was tabooed then as impeding the dispatch of business. Millions of acres of public land would have been saved by the project had it been then adopted. Its value now will consist in preventing duplications, and the like under future acts granting bounties.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Grand Republican Rally in Mason County.

ABE LINCOLN AND JUDGE KELLOGG AT HAVANA.

Two ousand Persons Present.

SPEECHES INCIDENTS, &C., &C., &C.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

HAVANA, Ill., Aug. 19th, 1858.

The fine steamer *Editor*, Capt Garrett, gaily decorated with banners, and bearing a huge inscription on her pilot house, "*For Senator*, ABRAHAM LINCOLN," arrived at our levee yesterday afternoon. Douglas was inveighing against Negro Equality, and telling us what a blessing the Dred Scott decision is, when the whistle of the *Editor* sounded half a mile down the river. Forthwith some five hundred persons broke away from the Dred Scott oration, and scattered to the landing. When the boat touched the shore three cheers were called for, and given with a vengeance, for Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln was greeted by a host of friends from different parts of Mason and Fulton counties, who had come to hear him reply to the amalgamation lecture which Douglas has been reading all over the State. Several of the old stagers of the company which Lincoln raised and commanded in the Black Hawk war, were present, and joined in the general greeting. A procession of carriages was then formed, and Mr. Lincoln was escorted through the principal streets to the residence of Francis Low, Esq. Several persons suggested the propriety of his going to the grove and hearing the remainder of Douglas' fables. "No," said Lincoln, "the "Judge felt so 'put out' by my listening to him at Bloomington and Clinton, that I promised "to let him alone for the rest of the canvass. "I understand he is calling Trumbull and boy- "self liars, and if he saw me in the crowd he might be so ashamed of himself as to omit the most vivid part of his argument."

Judge Kellogg also arrived here last evening to keep his and Lincoln's appointment at the Mason County Convention to-day. This afternoon the finest Republican rally we ever witnessed in this section, came off in the grove just north of the town. Fully two thousand persons were present—including delegations from Bath, Spring Lake, Chandlerville, (Cass Co.,) and various parts of Fulton county. Mr. Lincoln was introduced to the audience at precisely two o'clock, and received three rousing cheers. He said that before pursuing the line of argument which he had marked out for the day, he would call the attention of his audience to the matters between himself and Judge Douglas, which he thought would probably answer them.

"I QUESTIONED HIS MUSCLE.

"I am informed, (said he,) that my distinguished friend yesterday became a little excited, nervous, perhaps, [laughter] and he said something about *fighting*, as though referring to a pugilistic encounter between him and myself. Did anybody in this audience hear him use such language? [Cries of yes.] Then informed, further, that somebody in the audience, rather more excited, or nervous, than himself, took off his coat, and offered to take the job off Judge Douglas' hands, and fight Lincoln himself. Did anybody here witness that scene? [Laughter, and cries of yes.] Well, I merely desire to say that I shall fight neither Judge Douglas nor his second. [Great laughter.] I shall not do this for two reasons, which I will now explain. In the first place, a fight would *prove* nothing which is in issue in this contest. It might establish a fact that I am a more muscular man than myself, or it might demonstrate that I am a more muscular man than Judge Douglas. But this question is not referred to the Cincinnati Platform, nor to either of the Springfield platforms. [Great laughter.] Neither result would prove him right or me wrong. And as my distinguished friend proposed to do his fighting for him. If my fighting Judge Douglas would not prove anything, it would certainly prove nothing for me to fight his bottle holder. [Great laughter.]

"My second reason for not having a personal encounter with the Judge is, that I don't believe he wants it himself. [Laughter.] He and I are about the best friends in the world, and when we get together he would no more think of fighting me than of fighting his wife. Therefore, ladies and gentlemen, when the Judge talked about fighting, he was not giving vent to any ill-feeling of his own, but merely trying to excite—well, *enthusiasm* against me on the part of his audience. And as I find he was tolerably successful, we will call it quits." [Cheers and laughter.]

"TWO UPON ONE."

"One other matter of trifling consequence," continued Mr. Lincoln, "and I will proceed. I understand that Judge Douglas yesterday referred to the fact that both Judge Trumbull and myself are making speeches throughout the State to beat him for the Senate, and that he tried to create a sympathy by the declaration that this was playing *two upon one* against him. It is true that Judge Trumbull has made a speech in Chicago, and I believe he intends to co-operate with the Republican Central Committee in their arrangements for the campaign to the extent of making other speeches in different parts of the State. Judge Trumbull is the lead Republican, like myself, and he naturally feels a lively interest in the success of his party. Is there anything wrong about that? But I will show you how little Judge Douglas's appeal is to sympathy, and amounts to. At the next general election, two years from now, a Legislature will be elected which will have to choose a successor to Judge Douglas. Whether I shall be there will be an effort to fill his place with a Democrat. This person, whoever he may be, is probably out making stump-speeches against me, *just as Judge Douglas is now*. If my friends of the present Democratic members of the lower house of Congress—but who ever he is, I can tell you he has got to make some stump-speeches now, or his party will not nominate him for the seat occupied by Judge Trumbull. Well, are not Judge Douglas and this man playing *two upon one* against me, just as much as Judge Trumbull and I are playing *two upon one* against Judge Douglas? [Laughter.] And if it happens that there are two Democratic aspirants for Judge Trumbull's place, are they not playing *three upon one* against me, just as we are playing *two upon one* against Judge Douglas? [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. Lincoln then made a most effective speech of two hours in length, which was loudly and enthusiastically applauded. I can give no idea of its power by telling some of its effects. A delegation of Old Line Whigs who voted the Fillmore ticket in 1856, came up from Bath expressly to hear Mr. Lincoln. They had been told by the Douglas prints that there were only two planks in his platform—negro equality and amalgamation. They learned that he not only had never advocated either of these doctrines, but that the fact of Douglas's being unable to assail him in any of his *real* positions, was the sole reason of his creating these fictitious and disgusting issues. They learned that in the conspiracy to Africanize the American continent, Stephen A. Douglas was the arch-conspirator—the Catiline of the cabal. This they learned not from the bare say-so of Mr. Lincoln, but from a mountain of evidence. They learned enough things from the exercises of the day to give three rousing cheers for Abe Lincoln—enough to go home and set their town in order for a rousing majority for "Old Abe" in November. After the speeches were over they called on him and gave him an earnest invitation to go to Bath and speak on Monday—engaging to carry him over to Lewiston in time to fill his appointment at that place on Tuesday. I am glad to learn that Mr. Lincoln accepted the invitation. This is only one case of our complete success to-day. Large numbers from the eastern part of the county joined in the general ovation. I cannot say that Lincoln brought back any Fremont Republicans who were inclined to go for Douglas, for the reason of there being none of that class in the good county of Mason.

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The Judge then made a powerful and telling speech, an hour and a half long—interrupted frequently by outbursts of applause. The Judge has probably got the most powerful voice for public speaking in the Northwest. He can be heard half a mile, with trees and houses intervening. I state this upon the authority of my own knowledge. Judge Kellogg brought forward

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Real Estate.

[No. 16, A. B. 2.]

BRICK DWELLING ON THE SOUTH side. West corner of Silver and Harrison streets, at street-car line. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., No. 5 Lasalle street. jy16-at17-1y

A GOOD PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—No. 298, A. B. 2.—We have a good piece of property on Dickson street, a little north of Division street, which we will sell very low and on easy terms at the above price, if properly contains a good house of three-and-one-half rooms, 26 feet by 125 feet deep. We will sell the above in single lots or 3 lots each, and large enough for 2 houses. Apply soon to S. H. KERFOOT & CO., jy14-at12-1r. No. 5 Lasalle street.

NO. 48, A 3. TWO HUNDRED & TWENTY five dollars will buy a good lot twenty-five feet front, one hundred and sixty-six feet deep, situated on the corner of Reuben and Owen streets. To any person wishing to buy a cheap lot, we would say that the above is a great chance. Apply to S. H. KERFOOT & CO., jy9-at9-1r. No. 5 Lasalle Street.

TWO LOTS FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIfice.—We have two lots for sale at a great sacrifice, one of which is situated on Kilbra Place, between Van Buren and Harrison, and the other between Polk and Taylor streets. The above are offered at such reduced prices that there cannot be a doubt as to the investment being a profitable one, and will be disposed for sale for a few days only. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., jy10-2t-4dw. No. 5 Lasalle street.

A GOOD LOT FOR SALE—NO. 37 A. B. 2.—We have a splendid lot for sale on Calhoun place, between Lake and Randolph streets, directly opposite the residence of Isaac Leiter. Lake front, 25 feet; depth of front by 156 feet deep, and can be purchased on very reasonable terms. Apply to S. H. KERFOOT & CO., No. 5 Lasalle street. au7-1y

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR A CITY Residence, A HOMESTEAD, Consisting of a Two-story Milwaukee Brick House, Out-buildings, Yard and Garden, all in complete order, located in one of those beautiful Lake Shore Villages in Southern Wisconsin, only 30 miles from this city on the line of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad.

Also wanted to sell or exchange for city property, Wisconsin Farming and Pine Lands.

For Particulars address Post Office Box 5618. jy26-2m-1y

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in the various Public Districts in the Western States he is unusual facilities for making valuable selections.

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Choice selections may now be made in

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Persons having Warrants, can have them

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WINONA, MINNESOTA.

P. S. PERIAM. JOS. PERIAM.

MICHIGAN LANDS.—3,000 ACRES SELected Michigan Lands, all near railroads in operation. Also two or three good improved farms near markets, schools, churches, &c., will be sold cheap, or exchanged for City Property or Merchandise. Inquire of JAMES MILLER, 18 Garrett Block. jy30-at5-1m

Medicines &c.

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AGUE BALSAM,

UNRIVALLED IN THE

HISTORY OF MEDICINE.

WHY? BECAUSE SINCE THE FIRST settlement of the rich regions and basin country, the least of the West, it has been the great study of all Physicians to produce a perfect cure for ague, fever, and all diseases of a bilious origin, but without success, until the introduction of their results. The mineral and vegetable kingdoms have been searched in vain exercised by vain experiments, only partially successful, but this is entirely reliable and safe. Dealers are cautioned that they do not find a case so obstinate that Mann's Ague Balsam will not cure; and as a thorough trial of its virtues is all that is required, it has at length been found that will never fail. See the following:

Oberlin, Ohio, June 1st, 1858.

Messrs. S. K. Mann & Co.—Gents: Having had occasion to test your Ague Balsam in my family, I find it to be the most prompt and efficient remedial agent for the certain cure of ague ever used, and as a strengthening tonic I think it has no equal.

SAM'L HEMERY.

Oliver, Ill., September 20th, 1857.

Messrs. S. K. Mann & Co.—Gents: Your Ague Balsam is the only remedy that seems to meet the wants of the people of this section. It is the only remedy that will cure the popular remedies of the day for the cure of intermittents, and I can safely say that it is the only one that I can recommend to others from the simple fact that it cures. I be declined to be considered otherwise than highly pleased with it.

G. W. HAYES.

Dr. Mann & Co., Galion, Ohio—Gentle Your Ague Balsam is the people's own remedy, in this part of the country, for the cure of ague and fever. We have never known it to fail in a single instance. It is highly spoken of, and is looked upon as a perfect antidote to malarious diseases.

Yours truly, JOHN. Cairo, Ill., May 15-3, 1858.

Seymour, Ind., April 26, 1858.

Messrs. S. K. Mann & Co., Galion, Ohio—Gentlemen: I would say for the benefit of all concerned, that I have a child who was afflicted with the ague for over a year. All the remedies ever done but fail; we could do nothing with it until we procured your Ague Balsam. We administered it according to directions and are happy to state that the child is entirely well. We have also used it in our family and shall use my exertions in the bounds of my influence to give your Balsam a circulation in this section.

Respectfully Yours, N. P. EDWARDS.

S. K. MANN & CO., Proprietors, Galion, Ohio.

jy 7-1y For Sale by all Druggists. Sole wholesale agents for all the Western States and Territories, and sold by all good dealers everywhere.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!

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COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE and BLOOD MEDICINES now before the public.

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Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

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Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents sick headache.

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One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.

One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve Sick Headache.

Only one dose immediately relieves Colic, or Pain in the Stomach.

ALL WHO USE IT ARE GIVING THEIR UNANIMOUS TESTIMONY IN ITS FAVOR.

☞ Use it once a month with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

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CURED WITHOUT ARSENIC OR QUININE.

DR. TOWNSEND'S QUININE SUBSTITUTE, or FEBRIFUGE! A positive remedy for

Chills and Fever,

And all diseases arising from derangement of the Nervous System, and is recommended by the faculty as a safe and

YELLOW, PANAMA AND CHAGRES FEVERS.

The fever was discovered by 4 regularly graduated physician, and is therefore, entitled to the same confidence as any other physician of the day. One bottle in ordinary cases of fever and ague is sufficient to effect a cure. All that is asked is a fair trial. All who have used it speak highly in its favorable terms. Prepared by A. HAZARD, Sole Proprietor, No. 103 Maiden Lane, New York.

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Professional.

DR. B. HONSINGER, Dentist.

ATTENDS TO ALL CALLS FOR PROfessional Services at his office

No. 77 Lake St., Tremont Block.

A first rate article of Tooth Powder and Mouth Wash Constantly on hand and for sale. Prepared solely by Dr Honsinger, and warranted to contain no properties in the slightest degree injurious. ja14-at38-1y-d&tw.

DOCTOR N. F. COOKE,

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.—OFFICE and Residence removed to 252 Michigan street, one door west of Rush street. au7-3t-1y

DRS. FULLER & ALBAUGH, DENTISTS. Office No. 81 West Randolph street, Chicago Ill. Superior work promptly done at our office. Responsible guarantee for success in all cases.

☞ Call and see specimens. mh4-dm1

REMOVAL.—DR. ALPORT has removed residence to No. 32 Washington street, near the Second Presbyterian Church.

DR. J. WARNER, DENTAL SURGEON, Office northeast corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, Up stairs in room No. 4. jel4-y265-1y

DENTISTRY. CUSHING & CUSHING SURGEON DENTISTS. OFFICE—No. 3 CLARK STREET, Over the Post Office, with Count Hosmer's Office. mh14-y263-1y

DR. D. COLTON, M. D. HOMEOPATHIST of state of Connecticut, No. 111 Quincy street, 2d door from Wabash avenue. my14-y261-1y

DUPUY & MITCHELL, CANTON GRAIN STEAM ELEVATOR AND WAREHOUSE, No. 240 North Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

Will receive and forward grain on commission, and attend to all orders entrusted to them. We have attached to the Warehouse Childs' Patent Separator and Grain Cleanser. Ample accommodation for Storage of Flour, Pork Salt, etc. Prompt attention will be given to the purchase and sale of Grain and other Produce on Commission. jy28-at36-3m WM. W. MITCHELL.

Highwines, 0 BARRELS OF HIGHWINES for sale in lots to suit purchasers by au30-1m W. T. HUSFELDT & Co. No. 240 So. Water st

VINEGAR!—ONLINE NEW JERSEY Cider Vinegar, for sale by SAWYER, PAIGE & CO., jy 27-1y 54 Lake street.

Special Notices.

Dr. J. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters, for the cure of Fever and Ague, is beyond all controversy the safest and best remedy that can be used by the afflicted for all diseases of the above nature. The afflicted for all diseases of this dreadful disease have often most violent attacks of this dreadful disease have often been prevented by the use of this reliable remedy. The "Bitters" have been used by the proprietor, in an extensive practice, in the treatment of fever and ague, for a number of years, and his wonderful curative powers are known to all in the west, and the public generally. Those who desire a thorough renovation of their entire system should not fail to use the "Bitters."

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Symptoms of incrustation, indeed! These remedies have peaceful of incrustation, indeed! These remedies have peaceful of incrustation, indeed! These remedies have peaceful

OMMERCIAL.

...mercial and Money Matters.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 19.

..., EXCHANGE, &c.—Rates of money re... without change. Discounts 10 per cent. ...nty of money at bank for best custom... legitimate business paper.

...ge on New York steady at 1¾ per ...mium.

...¾@1¾ per cent. premium.

...ndy matter of interest in financial circles ...tion of our city bankers in reference to

WISCONSIN BANKS.

...ld a meeting in the afternoon and ad... to meet at noon to-morrow. They will ... to reject the banks on the list embraced ...e circular, till that time when arrange... will most likely be made to take a majori... on as usual. Nineteen of them, it is ...id, have made arrangements to redeem ...ds. F. G. Adams, Esq., Banker, and ... the Chicago *Bank Note List*, No. 44 ...Street, issued yesterday the following

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO BANK NOTE LIST, } AUGUST 18, 1858.

...rements are now being made to receive ...ving banks on deposit, as usual. The ...t is, that the banks named below shall ...New York Exchange at current rates:

Bank, Eagle Point,
...t La Pointe, *La Point,*
...f Manitowoc, *Manitowoc,*
...f Gordon, *Gordon,*
...f North America, *Superior City,*
...f Oconto, *Oconto,*
...ounty Bank, *O'Neilsville,*
...man's Bank of Coutterville, ...
...ne County Bank, *two rivers,*
...dle Bank, *Beaver Dam,*
...f Wisconsin Bank, *Geneva,*
...ounty Bank *La Porte,*
...Bank, *Berlin,*
...ne Bank, *Shantenaw,*
...curity Bank, *Oshkosh,*
...tock Bank, *Iron Clave,*
...ck River Bank *Brookhoff,*
...f Lake Bank, *Sheboygan,*
...sin Piney Bank, *Stevens Point.*

...as we can learn there has been very ...this money sold at a discount in this ...I hope this sensible course will con... money is all secured, and there can... of any loss upon it.

...waukee bankers have also had a meet... subject, and determined to take all ... money till sufficient time has elapsed ...kers to perfect arrangements to re... issues at a reasonable figure.

...ecord and the *Republican*, the leading

St. Louis, both earnestly advise the ... and bankers of that city to take Wis... money as usual. We presume the ... matter will be arranged in a day or two, ...broke history basis. Till then let each man ... his money pay his debts with it, if his ... will receive it, or hold on to it with ... for patience.

...cinnati *Gazette* gives the following ... the markets:

...e is another active demand for Flour dur... ...eat, and prices have further advanced. ...ats also been in active demand, and ad... ...terially.

...ers were offered more freely, and the mar... dull, buyers offering but 55c.

...vanced to 60c., and are in good demand. ...will be noticed, is doing in Barley. Small ...were sold within the week at 60c. and 62c., but, as general thing, the present ...is held at 70@81, farmers believing, ...the high price so oats, they will realize

...provision market has been extremely quiet, ...ayed by the unsettled state of the money ...ets. Finally, the demand having diminished very ...ly, though holders have been firm, and ...boon progressed on the market wortly ...that the few sales made have been at ...ures.

...ard is 23. Flax seed has advanced ...nd is in active demand, there being ...petion among buyers, growing out of ...of the crop. In the grocery market ...seen no change, and a fair country business has ...opped a table of comparative prices ...s specified, for this date and last

	Aug 18th.	Aug 18th.
...ar No. 10	...$16.50	...$16.50
...ar No. 9	...	...15¾
...ar No. 8	...	...14¾
...ar No. 7	...	...13¾
...ar No. 6	...	...12¾
...ar No. 5	...	...11¾
...ar No. 4	...	...10¾
...ar No. 3	...	...9¾
...ar No. 2	...	...9¼
...ar No. 1	...	...8¾
...ar Yellow	...	...8¾
...ar Drips	...	...8¾
...ar Golden	...	...9¼
...ar White	...	...9¾
...ar Crushed	...	...10¼
...ar Powdered	...	...10¼
...ar Coffee	...	...10¼
...ar Cubes	...	...10¾
...ar Loaf	...	...10¾
...ar Patent	...	...11
...ar Patent	...	...11
...ar Patent	...	...11